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cases of beriberi two were in private houses, but evidently taken from the hospitals. The yellow fever cases may be due to the unseasonable high temperature.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected or received bills of health from this office: April 12, steamship *Catania*, German, for New York, and steamship *Parthia*, German, for New York, from Santos. April 14, steamship *Eastern Prince*, British, for New York. April 19, steamship *Drummond*, British, Capt. D. Mills, for Ship Island, Miss., or Pensacola, Fla., and steamship *Handel*, British, for New York.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 26, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended April 24, 1897:

There were 9 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 4; 7 from yellow fever, a decrease of 5; 7 from beriberi, a decrease of 4; 8 from enteric fever and 1 from measles, the same as in the foregoing week; 38 from tuberculosis, a decrease of 2, and 308 from all causes, an increase of 10.

By telegraph we have the news that yellow fever has appeared in Sorocaba, and Guaritingatá in Sao Paulo.

The health of this town and port continues good.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected, or received bills of health from this office: April 19, steamship *California*, French, for New Orleans, from Santos. April 20, bark *Assyria*, Norwegian, for Mobile, Ala. April 22, ship *Girpen*, Swedish, for Sabine Pass, La.; bark *Innervick*, British, for Sapelo Sound, Ga. April 23, bark *Cornelia*, Dutch, for Tybee Roads, Ga., and barkentine *Frances*, American, for Baltimore, Md. April 24, steamship *Grecian Prince*, British, for Barbados, West Indies. April 26, steamship *Bellarden*, British, for New York, N. Y.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

May 22: The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended May 20 there were in that city 16 deaths from yellow fever, with 60 new cases, and 50 new cases of smallpox, with 7 deaths.

May 18: The United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended May 15 there were in that city 5 new cases and no deaths from yellow fever, and 10 cases and 5 deaths from smallpox.

May 14: The United States consul at Matanzas reports that during the week ended May 12 there were in that city 1 death from smallpox and 2 deaths from yellow fever.

May 17: The United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports that during the week ended May 15 there were in that city 24 new cases and no deaths reported from yellow fever, and 14 cases and 1 death from smallpox.

Sanitary report from Habana.

HABANA, CUBA, May 22, 1897.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that the mortality from smallpox continues to diminish, and has now reached just about the proportions that it had one year ago, before the severe epidemic of it commenced. Yellow fever is still confined almost entirely to the Spanish troops in military hospitals with about the same mortality as last week, the cool dry weather which has prevailed here for over six weeks still continuing.

Mortuary report.—During the week ended May 20 there were 202 deaths from all diseases in this city, 16 of which were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 60 new cases; 7 were caused by smallpox, with 50 new cases, approximately; 11 were caused by enteric fever, 5 by so-called pernicious fever, 4 by paludal fever, 8 by dysentery, 18 by enteritis, 1 by diphtheria, 5 by pneumonia, and 29 by tuberculosis. Fifteen of the deaths from yellow fever during the week were among Spanish soldiers in the military hospitals, while the remaining one was a civilian in the city. All of the 7 deaths from smallpox were among civilians.

Very respectfully,

D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

INDIA.

Remarks on the official summary of deaths and births in the city of Bombay for the week ended April 20, 1897.

BOMBAY, April 22, 1897.

SIR: The population continues to return at the rate of 1,500 to 2,000 per day. All persons entering the city are rigidly inspected by medical officers. There is a gratifying gradual improvement from day to day in the number of cases of plague reported and in the total mortality in the city. The health officer still continues the absurdity of calculating the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 on the basis of census population of 1891, and thus makes it 51.69 when it should be about double that figure.

Population according to census of 1891.....	821,764
Present population, for the purpose of this report, estimated one-half the above..	410,882
Total number of deaths reported for the week.....	836
Total number of deaths for corresponding week last year.....	687
Mean of corresponding week previous five years	614
Allowing that one-half the population has left the city, the proportionate number of deaths based on the mean of previous five years would be.....	307
Number of deaths last week that may be attributed to plague.....	529
Average per day from plague.....	76
Number of deaths from plague officially reported for week.....	310
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Average per day	44
Probable average number of deaths per day from plague reported as having died of other diseases.....	32
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	76